1. An image forming apparatus, comprising:
at least one rotatable photosensitive drum;
at least one exposure unit configured to form an electrostatic latent image on a surface of the at least one rotatable photosensitive drum, the at least one exposure unit including a plurality of light sources arranged along a main scanning direction;
a developing unit configured to form a toner image by developing the electrostatic latent image formed on the surface of the at least one rotatable photosensitive drum;
a transfer medium to which the toner image formed on the surface of the at least one rotatable photosensitive drum is transferred;
a detection unit configured to detect a change in a linear velocity of the at least one rotatable photosensitive drum, which occurs while the at least one rotatable photosensitive drum rotates; and
an exposure controller configured to control an exposure timing of the at least one exposure unit based on the change of the linear velocity of the at least one rotatable photosensitive drum, which is detected by the detection unit.

2. The image forming apparatus of claim 1, wherein the exposure controller is further configured to control an interval of the exposure timing of the exposure unit to be shorter than a reference interval when the linear velocity of the at least one photosensitive drum is faster than a reference velocity and to control the interval of the exposure timing of the at least one exposure unit to be longer than the reference interval when the linear velocity of the photosensitive drum is slower than the reference velocity.

3. The image forming apparatus of claim 2, wherein the exposure controller is further configured to control the exposure timing of the at least one exposure unit by taking into account a phase of the change of the linear velocity of the at least one photosensitive drum.

4. The image forming apparatus of claim 1, comprising:
a plurality of photosensitive drums including the at least one photosensitive drum, the plurality of photosensitive drums being associated with different colors, and
a plurality of exposure units including the at least one exposure unit, the plurality of exposure units corresponding to the plurality of photosensitive drums.

5. The image forming apparatus of claim 4, wherein the detection unit is further configured to detect a change in linear velocity corresponding to the plurality of photosensitive drums, and
the exposure controller is further configured to control an exposure timing of corresponding to the plurality of exposure units based on the change in the linear velocity corresponding to the plurality of photosensitive drums.

6. The image forming apparatus of claim 4, wherein the exposure controller is further configured to control the exposure timing of the exposure unit such that offsets according to the change of the linear velocity corresponding to the plurality of photosensitive drums are removed or match each other.

7. The image forming apparatus of claim 1, wherein a plurality of detection patterns arranged along a sub-scanning direction are formed on the transfer medium, and
the detection unit is further configured to detect the change in the linear velocity of the at least one photosensitive drum from a gap change in the plurality of detection patterns in the sub-scanning direction.

8. The image forming apparatus of claim 7, wherein the plurality of detection patterns are parallel to or inclined from the main scanning direction.

9. The image forming apparatus of claim 7, wherein the plurality of detection patterns comprise a first detection pattern and a second detection pattern spaced apart from each other along the main scanning direction, and
the detection unit comprises a first sensor and a second sensor configured to detect the first detection pattern and the second detection pattern.

10. The image forming apparatus of claim 9, wherein the first detection pattern is arranged alternately with the second detection pattern in the sub-scanning direction.

11. The image forming apparatus of claim 9, wherein the exposure unit comprises a plurality of light source modules including light sources, and
the exposure controller is further configured to individually control exposure timings of the plurality of light source modules.

12. The image forming apparatus of claim 4, further comprising:
at least one driving motor configured to provide a rotation driving force to the plurality of photosensitive drums,
wherein a number of driving motors is less than a number of photosensitive drums.

13. An image forming apparatus, comprising:
at least one rotatable photosensitive drum;
at least one exposure unit configured to form an electrostatic latent image on a surface of the at least one photosensitive drum, the at least one exposure unit including a plurality of light source modules having a plurality of light sources and arranged along a main scanning direction;
at least one developing unit configured to form a toner image by developing the electrostatic latent image formed on the surface of the at least one photosensitive drum;
a transfer medium to which the toner image formed on the surface of the at least one photosensitive drum is transferred;
a detection unit configured to detect a skew of the toner image transferred to the transfer medium by detecting a shift of a detection patterns in a sub-scanning direction, the detection patterns being arranged on the transfer medium so as to be spaced apart from each other in the sub-scanning direction and the main scanning direction; and
an exposure controller configured to individually control exposure timings of the plurality of light source modules based on the skew detected by the detection unit.

14. A method of controlling an exposure unit, the method comprising:
detecting a change in a linear velocity of at least one photosensitive drum while the at least one photosensitive drum rotates; and
controlling a timing of exposure which forms an electrostatic latent image on a surface of the at least one photosensitive drum based on the detected change in the linear velocity of the at least one photosensitive drum.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein when the linear velocity of the at least one photosensitive drum is faster than